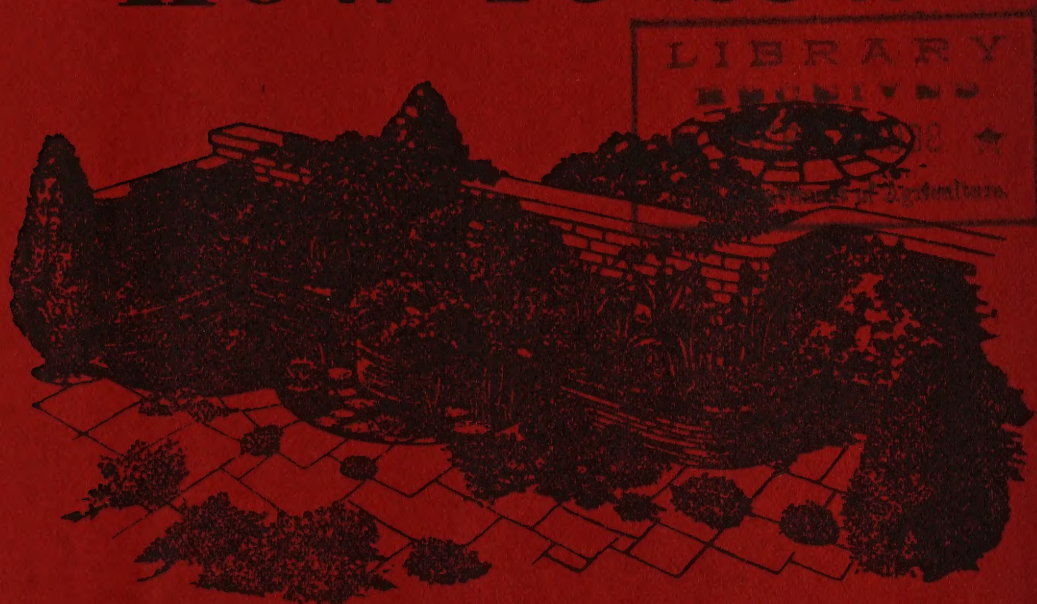


WHAT TO SOW WHEN TO SOW HOW TO SOW



Anderson & Co Limited
SEEDSMEN

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS

WAREHOUSE, MAIL ORDER
DEPT. AND GENERAL OFFICES

'Phone: B 6956
(2 lines)

399-401 GEORGE STREET
109 PITT STREET
188-190 KENT STREET

SYDNEY

'Phone: BW 1621
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Address all letters to
BOX 1608 BB
G.P.O. SYDNEY

Established 1863





OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

The Modern Landscape Artist creates an affinity between the Home and its Garden and Grounds.

Without that harmony, and the air of distinction which can only be attained through correct settings and artistic treatment, the most costly edifice sinks to mediocre levels.

On the other hand, even palatial Homes are improved when a Garden is constructed on lines that accentuate the beauty and "period" of the building.

Even Homes built on less pretentious scale are given almost sublime beauty and dignity if the Garden is created in a way calculated to accentuate their best features, and to alter or camouflage any displeasing characteristics they may have.

All garden construction work carried out by Anderson's is under the personal supervision of one of Australia's most artistic and capable garden designers.

It matters not what difficulties present themselves, they can be surmounted by the skill and experience of our Landscape Staff. The ugliest raw material can be made into a thing of beauty by artistic treatment, and the correct use of the best shrubs, trees, and other subjects.

Get in touch with Anderson's—call, write, or 'phone, and make a definite appointment for our Landscape Artist to call and make suggestions for your new garden, or to modernise and beautify the one you already have.

The fee for a comprehensive scheme, including plan, is £10/10/-, which is just sufficient to cover our Expert's salary and that of the Draftsman working under his instructions whilst engaged on the inspection and completion of plans. This is in addition to fares and hotel expenses, which, however, would not be high, as a day is usually sufficient to carry out a survey of the Home requiring this attention.

COUNTRY CLIENTS are catered for specially. We are conversant with country conditions, and the gardens of many homesteads have been designed and laid out by us. Every thought is given to the correct plants, and in each case satisfaction has been given and big expense saved to the owner.

Anderson & Co. Ltd. SEED MERCHANTS
Warehouse: 188 Kent St., SYDNEY

RETAIL - - - 399-401 GEORGE STREET and 109 PITT STREET, SYDNEY

ADVANCED PLANTS

Why wait years for small plants to grow, when you can secure well-grown advanced Trees and Shrubs that give immediate effect to the garden?

At our Nursery, 80 Parramatta Road, Summer Hill (near Liverpool Road), we grow and establish—

ADVANCED SPECIMENS

of nearly all trees and shrubs. Prices and sizes on application, or we welcome a visit from interested clients.

PLANTS FOR WALL FURNISHING

Walls and foundations are oftentimes bare and naked-looking—yet it is impracticable to grow creepers thereon. We solve the problem with a large and varied choice of quaint, unique, and intensely interesting plants whose habit of growth is simply ideal for the purpose.

They may be grown in the open ground, or if the position is bricked, flagged, or concreted right up to the walls, they can be grown most effectively in ornamental or plain tubs to suit the situation.

PLANTS ARE REQUIRED FOR FURNISHING—SO USE THE BEST!

A first-class plant in an inferior tub spoils the effect. We stock all kinds of tubs and casks at extremely attractive prices. If there is a bare place about your home or in the garden grounds, we have the correct plant to suit the situation—fully grown and in the zenith of health and beauty.

WALL FURNISHING PLANTS

We recommend the following for planting close to walls :

- COTONEASTER BUXIFOLIA.**—Cane-like growth, which requires no training; foliage colours well in winter; bears bright berries. 1/9 each.
- COTONEASTER MICROPHYLLA.**—Smaller leaved variety, the leaves being light in colour. Very ornamental and strong grower. Red berries. 1/6 each.
- COTONEASTER TRAILLI.**—This variety is of the weeping type. Foliage dark and glossy. Orange red berries. Very handsome. 2/- each.
- CRATAEGUS CRENULATA.**—Extremely hardy; highly recommended as a shrub. Has cream blooms which are followed by rich red berries. 1/6 each.
- CRATAEGUS LALANDI.**—This variety bears delightful yellow berries. 2/- each.
- MUEHLENBECKIA PLATYCLADA.**—A very bright, rich green foliage plant; very suitable for wall furnishing; long heads of cane-like fronds. 1/6 each.
- CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS.**—Tall, stately, pencil-shaped Conifer. From 2/- each.
- JASMINUM GRANDIFLORUM.**—Dark foliage; white blooms. 2/- each.
- MELALEUCA HYPERICIFOLIA.**—Graceful form and habit; vivid scarlet blooms. 1/6 each.
- MUEHLENBECKIA COMPLEXA.**—A most unique and attractive evergreen with abundant bronze-green foliage. Very light and graceful habit. Ideal for wall furnishing or to ornament awkward corners. 2/-.
- FLOWERING PLUMS, FLOWERING PEACHES, FLOWERING QUINCES**—also make ideal specimens for wall furnishing when trained on the Espalier System, which is quite simple. Ask us about it if you are interested.

Anderson & Co. Ltd.

SEED MERCHANTS
Warehouse: 188 Kent St., SYDNEY

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Specialties for Spring Sowing

ASTERS

are unsurpassed for graceful beauty of form and delicate shading, free-flowering qualities and long stems making them ideal for cutting.

New Australian-raised Aster—"ROYAL EMPEROR"

All other Asters pale into insignificance before the rich royal purple of this new variety. The metallic sheen on the incurved petals gives to the blooms a most intriguing finish. The flowers are immense and beautifully formed. They are borne in profusion. Stems are long and wiry—ideal for cutting.

Plants are disease-resistant and grow vigorously. A cardinal feature is that the flowers are produced when other Asters have finished. Price, 1/- and 2/6 packet.

SUPER GIANT ASTERS

EL MONTE.—Probably the finest crimson Aster ever offered. Magnificent! 1/- and 2/6 packet.

LOS ANGELES.—Huge, yet graceful flowers. Long stems. Floriferous. Colour lovely shell pink. 1/- and 2/6 packet.

WILT-RESISTANT STRAINS

are a decided acquisition to the Aster world.

WILT-RESISTANT CREGO are available in nine distinct colours—Pink; Purple; Crimson; Deep Rose; Rosy Lilac; Azure Blue; White; Lavender; Lavender Pink.

Price, 1/- per packet, 6 pkts. for 5/-, or 9 pkts. for 7/-. **Mixed**, 1/- and 2/6 pkt.

WILT-RESISTANT AMERICAN BEAUTY can be had in Azure Blue; Crimson; Lavender; Purple; Rose; Shell Pink; White. Price, 1/- pkt.; 3 pkts., 2/6; 7 pkts., 5/6. **Mixed**, 1/- and 2/6 pkt.

MARIGOLD—"YELLOW SUPREME"

A fitting companion to "Guinea Gold." Flowers are Carnation-like; large, frilled, and Price, 6d. packet; 6 packets for 2/6.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

Purple, scarlet, salmon, vermilion, buff, chamois, reddish lilac, white and mixed. 6d. packet; 6 packets for 2/6.

PETUNIAS

GIANT FRINGED "AUSTRAL."—Mass whole beds with plants about a foot apart and you will certainly be delighted with the wonderful floral effect they will give. They are admirably suited to our warm climate and will flower in profusion during Summer and Autumn. Price, 1/- and 2/6 per packet.

For a border to the "Austral" bed, we would suggest planting the new "**Pink Gem**" **Petunia**. The colour is deep rose pink—a great improvement on "Rosy Morn." It is also very suitable for bedding, and will flower for many months. Price, 1/6 per packet.

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For a Bright Summer Garden, Do Not Overlook

ZINNIAS

The well-known "**Dahlia-Flowered**" Zinnias are well worth a place in any garden; being of very hardy habit they flower and thrive in the heat of the Summer. The plants are relatively free from disease, and practically immune from attacks by fungoid and insect pests. They are suitable for bedding or bordering, and are available in 19 beautiful shades, as follows:—

Buttercup (creamy yellow); **Canary Bird** (primrose); **Crimson Monarch**; **Dream** (lavender); **Eldorado** (rose); **Exquisite** (rose); **Golden Dawn** (golden yellow); **Golden State** (orange); **Illuminator** (deep rose); **Lemon Beauty** (lemon and brown); **Luminosa** (deep pink, suffused salmon); **Meteor** (glowing red); **Old Gold** (beautiful shade); **Old Rose**; **Oriole** (orange and gold); **Polar Bear** (white); **Purple Prince**; **Scarlet Flame**; **Youth** (light rose).

Price: **6d.** per packet, 6 pkts. for **2/6** or 12 pkts. for **5/-**. The full set of 19 pkts. for **7/6**, post free. Choice Mixed pkts., price **6d.**, **1/-**, and **2/6**

GIANT MAMMOTH ZINNIAS

This strain should not be omitted, the flowers being very graceful from bud to bloom. Thirteen different colours are available, as follows:—

Brightness (rose); **Cerise Queen**; **Enchantress** (rose); **Grenadier** (deep red); **Lavender Gem**; **Lemon Queen**; **Miss Wilmott** (soft pink); **Orange King**; **Orange Queen** (golden orange); **Rose Queen**; **Salmon Queen**; **Scarlet Gem**; **Violet Queen**.

Price: **1/-** per packet, 4 pkts. for **3/6**, or the set of 13 pkts. for **9/-**.
Choice Mixed packets of this variety, price **1/-** and **2/6**, post free.

LILLIPUT ZINNIAS

Where a dwarf bed or border is needed we cannot suggest anything better than "Lilliput Zinnias." The growth is dwarf and compact, and by planting either in mixture or separate colours some striking effects can be obtained. We can supply the following named sorts:—

Scarlet Gem, **Canary**, **Salmon Rose**, **Golden Gem**, **Dark Crimson**,
White Gem, **Flesh**, **Purple**, **Rosebud**, **Lilac Gem**, **Burnt Orange**.

Price: **6d** packet, 6 pkts. for **2/6**. Mixed packets, **6d.** and **1/-**, post free

"BABY" ZINNIAS

Haagiana.—A beautiful collection of unusual colours, making an ideal border or edging to the taller varieties. Height, 12 inches. Price: **6d.** and **1/-** per packet.

ZINNIA SUGGESTION

A bed of Giant Zinnias, bordered with "Lilliput" and edged with "Haagiana."

Anderson & Co. Ltd.

SEED MERCHANTS
Warehouse: 188 Kent St., SYDNEY

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Specialties for Autumn Sowing

DELPHINIUMS,—“Spires of Blue”

GOLD MEDAL STRAIN.—Tall Hybrid varieties, extra large spikes of great beauty, delightful collection of blue shades. Price, 1/6 and 2/6 per packet.

TALL HYBRIDS, Mixed.—A specially recommended strain of Australian-saved seed. Price, 6d. and 1/- pkt.

BELLADONNA.—Improved. Extra large blooms of a particularly light and graceful nature, the colour being a beautiful sky blue. Price, 1/6 per packet.

BELLAMOSA.—Improved. Similar in growth to Belladonna, but this variety bears brilliant royal blue blooms. These two kinds are particularly suitable for growing for cut flowers. Price, 1/6 per packet.

BLUE BUTTERFLY.—Dwarf variety, admirably suited to border the taller types. Price, 6d. per packet. All Delphiniums are ideal Florists' flowers.

PANSY, Our Pansies are famed!

ROGLI'S GIANTS EXHIBITION.—Robust growers—flowers of largest size, wonderful colours, correct markings, splendid texture, exquisite form, and long strong stems. Unexcelled for show or garden purposes. 3/6 packet.

ROGLI GIANTS.—An outstanding variety in every way, extra strong growth, producing immense blooms and marvellous shades. Price, 1/- and 2/6 per packet.

BATH'S EMPRESS.—One of the choicest exhibition strains, containing a wonderful collection of colours. Price, 2/6 per packet.

ANDERSON'S EXHIBITION.—A collection of the finest and most distinct types of Show Strains in cultivation. Price, 2/6 per packet.

MASTERPIECE.—Lovely flowers, curled and ruffled at edge of petals, distinct and wonderful shadings. Price, 6d and 1/- per packet.

For **VIOLAS** and all other **BEDDING PANSIES**, see our special list issued in season.

POPPY, the famous Winter flower.

SUNRAY.—Enormous flowers on giant stems; most appealing colours. Price, 1/- and 2/6 per packet.

SUNBEAM.—A splendid mixture of shades of yellow, white and orange. Price, 6d and 1/- per packet.

GARTREF.—A beautiful strain with soft art shadings, having dainty edgings and centres. Price, 1/- per packet.

GARTFORD GIANTS (Mixed).—Mammoth blooms, on long, strong stems. Predominant colours are orange, tango, yellow, lime, lemon, and buff. 1/- per packet.

STOCKS, for Colour and Perfume.

“NICE,” mixed. Price, 6d. and 1/- per packet.

“ ” in separate colours. Price, 6d. per packet, 12 for 5/-.

“GIANT IMPERIAL,” mixed. Price 1/- and 2/6 per packet.

“ ” in separate colours. Price, 1/- pkt., 6 for 5/-, post free.

SWEET PEAS, Early Flowering.

Choicest mixed, comprising the very best. Price, 6d., 1/-, and 2/6 per packet.

Set of 12 named varieties for 5/-. For fuller details see our special list issued in January.

NEMESIAS.

Glorious Annuals—the Autumnal equivalent of Phlox—create gorgeous colour effects for massing or edgings.

STRUMOSA.—Large flowering. Height 18 inches. Mixed, 6d. and 1/- per packet.

COMPACTA BLUE GEM, Carmine red, scarlet, orange. 1/- per packet. Set of 4, 3/-.

COMPACTA TRIUMPH.—Dwarf growing; large flowers. Mixed, 6d. and 1/- per pkt.

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ACTIVITIES FOR JANUARY

CULTURAL NOTES.

Copious supplies of water must be given to all growing crops wherever a continuous supply of succulent and nutritious vegetables has to be maintained. Liberal supplies of "The Masta" Manure will prove highly beneficial to all kinds of vegetables. As soon as crops are removed from the ground, give it a good dressing of manure and dig deeply into the soil, which should be brought to a good tilth, so as to be in fine condition for re-cropping. Plant Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery (in trenches), Leek, Potatoes, Sweet Potato Cuttings and Tomato. Where root crops have come up too thickly from previously sown seed, thin the weaker plants out, to allow those that remain room to develop into fine vegetables. On all favourable opportunities transplant from the seed-beds, well-rooted and strong seedlings to the positions where they are to grow.

Land that it is intended to devote to fruit trees and fruit-bearing plants during next planting season should be drained (if not naturally so) and deeply ploughed or trenched.

Spray Citrus Trees with Harbas or Alboleum to combat Scale Insects.

FLOWER GARDEN.—The weather conditions in January are usually dry and very hot. To keep plants in a vigorous and profusely flowering condition, and the lawns beautifully green, water must be liberally used. The simplest and most efficient way of applying water, where unlimited supplies can be obtained from pipes laid in the garden, is by means of hose sprinklers. Where water has to be applied with a watering can, plants can be more efficiently watered by making shallow trenches near them and filling these with water occasionally. Surface-rooting plants are greatly benefited by mulching them with decayed vegetable matter or similar material, for this not only protects the roots from the sun's rays and drying winds, but prevents a too rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil. When the weather and soil conditions are favourable, transplant from the seed beds vigorous young seedlings to the positions where they are to flower. With a little care they will soon become established in their new quarters. Dahlias that have been propagated by cuttings should now be planted, and the shoots of those in flower should be kept tied to neat stakes to prevent injury from wind. Gladioli bulbs (corms) may now be planted to produce flowers in autumn.

FARM.—After the cereal crops have been harvested and sheep turned into the stubble to eat the scattered grain and weeds, the land should be fallowed when it is in a good condition for working. All land intended for early cropping should be thoroughly worked, and manured if necessary, so that it will be in first-class condition to receive the seeds when favourable sowing conditions arrive.

Anderson & Co. Ltd. SEED MERCHANTS
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What to Sow and Plant during JANUARY

This list is compiled for Coastal Areas of N.S.W. Due allowance must be made where extremes of climate are experienced.

VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD

In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Beet, Dwarf and Climbing French Beans, Butter Beans, Carrot, Parsnip, Parsley, Spinach, Silver Beet, Sweet Corn (Table Maize), Swede Turnip, White Turnip, Peas in the cooler districts.

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Borecole or Kale, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Tomato.

On Low Mounds in Warm Localities, Sow Seeds of—

Cucumbers, Melons (Rock and Water), Squashes, Vegetable Marrows and Pumpkins.

For Salad, Sow Seeds of—

Cress, Endive, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Radish.

In the warmer districts sow seeds of Cow Peas, and in the cooler parts Tares or Vetches, broadcast, between fruit trees, the resulting plants to be ploughed into the ground for green manure. This method of manuring not only gives valuable fertilising matter to the soil, but greatly improves its condition by adding humus.

FLOWER GARDEN

Sow Seeds of—

Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, Aster, Alyssum, Anemone, Amaranthus, Balsam, Cinerarias, Canterbury Bells, Carnation, Celosia (Feathery and Crested varieties), Coreopsis, Cosmos, Digitalis (Foxglove), Delphinium, Daisy, Dianthus, Eschscholtzia, Globe Amaranth, Godetia, Gaillardia, Marigolds (English, French, African), Nasturtium, Poppy (Iceland), Pansy, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Polyanthus, Portulaca, Primula Malacoides, Primrose, Salpiglossis, Sunflower (Single and Double), Stocks, Wallflower, Early Flowering Sweet Peas (especially Anderson's Spencer varieties), Verbena, Zinnia.

In a Glass House or Glass Frame, Sow Seeds of—

Calceolaria, Cyclamen, Cineraria, Primula.

Plant—

Hippeastrums and Gladiolus for Autumn Flowering.

FARM

Sow Seeds of—

Cattle Cabbage.—Sow seed in a bed to provide plants for transplanting to the field. $\frac{3}{4}$ -pound weight of seed will give enough seedlings to plant an acre.

Mangold or Mangel Wurzel.—Sow seeds in drills, four feet apart, at the rate of from 5 lbs. to the acre.

Millet.—Broadcast 20 lbs. to sow an acre. In drills, 10 lbs. to acre.

Maize (for Green Feed).—If sown broadcast, one bushel of seed per acre; if sown in drills, 12 lbs. to acre.

Sorghum.—For green feed it is best to drill the seed in at the rate of from 10 lbs. to 15 lbs. to the acre.

Soy or Soja Bean, when cut in flower, makes excellent hay and nutritious green feed for stock. Sow broadcast at the rate of 1 bushel (60 lbs.) per acre.

Sugar Beet is excellent feed for dairy cattle and pigs. The seed should be sown in drills at the rate of from 5 lbs. to the acre.

Swede and Other Field Turnips.—Sow the seed in drills four feet apart at the rate of from 2 to 3 lbs. per acre.

Thousand Headed Kale.—Sow broadcast at this time of the year at the rate of from 5 to 6 lbs. of seed per acre, or in drills at the rate of from 2 to 3 lbs.

Rhodes Grass.

Anderson & Co. Ltd. SEED MERCHANTS
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ACTIVITIES FOR FEBRUARY

VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD—Cultural Notes.—February is often a very trying month to the vegetable grower. In the warmer districts "sets" for the Autumn crop of potatoes may now be planted. Although good crops of potatoes are grown on a variety of well-worked, fertile soils, the heaviest yields are produced on naturally deep, friable, rich loam, rather inclined to be light than otherwise. If the ground intended for potato growing is not fertile it must be well enriched with either natural manures or with commercial fertilisers before the sets are planted, or the crop will be a light one. On land that is fairly rich in humus (decayed vegetable matter), commercial fertilisers containing a good percentage of potash and a fair amount of phosphate will produce first-class results. Choose medium-sized tubers and those known as "ripe seed" for planting. The "sets" of the dwarf varieties should be planted 6 inches deep, in rows 2 feet apart, and 10 inches apart in the rows. The tall kinds should be allowed more room. When the weather and soil conditions are favourable transplant from the seed beds to the open ground vigorous young seedlings of the cabbage family, and other plants. Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes and Vegetable Marrows should receive occasional attention. The superfluous and weakly shoots should be removed and the points pinched out of the fruit-bearing ones after 2 or 3 leaves have developed beyond the young fruit. The Bush Custard Squash, and the Bush Vegetable Marrow will, of course, not require such attention. As soon as the fruit is well formed on the Autumn crop of Tomatoes, pinch out the points of the too exuberant growths, and cut out all the weaker and useless shoots. Spray Citrus Trees with Alboleum or Harbas (Summer Strength) to combat scale.

FLOWER GARDEN—Cultural Notes.—Attend to watering and mulching plants as advised last month. Roses should now be summer pruned, and if the work is skilfully done it will result in a fine display of bloom in the Autumn. First remove all the dead and decaying wood, and the weakly and worn-out growths. Then in the case of hybrid perpetual roses, shorten the longest of the remaining shoots to a well-developed bud, but in no instance must these be pruned as severely as in Winter. With regard to Tea, hybrid Tea, and similar roses, they will require a different treatment. Slightly shorten those growths that are not likely to produce flowers from the terminal buds; one of the objects being to maintain as even an appearance as possible in the bushes. When the pruning is finished distribute a little National Rose Food round each well-established rose bush, and very lightly fork it into the soil. Then top-dress the surface with decomposed, rich natural manure to the depth of 1 inch. Seedlings of Stocks should now be planted if flowers are desired in Winter. The greatest care must be taken of their long roots, which should be placed in the earth in as natural a position as possible, and the soil made rather firm about them from the bottom upwards. They should be planted from 1 foot to 2 feet apart, according to the vigour of the variety. Dahlias should receive frequent attention; all the flowering shoots should be kept tied to neat stakes, the superfluous growths cut out, and the decaying flowers removed. If this is done, and the plants receive an occasional good watering of weak liquid manure at the roots, a profusion of finely-developed flowers will be produced for some time. Bouvardias that are flowering freely will also be greatly benefited by receiving an occasional watering of weak liquid manure at the roots.

FARM—Cultural Notes.—All vacant land intended for early re-cropping should be deeply and thoroughly ploughed, and brought to a good tilth, so as to be ready to receive the seeds when the weather and soil conditions are favourable for sowing them. The ground between growing crops in drills should be worked occasionally to keep the surface soil loose and weeds in subjection. Land intended for permanent pasture should now receive attention.

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What to Sow and Plant during FEBRUARY

This list is compiled for Coastal Areas of N.S.W. Due allowance must be made where extremes of climate are experienced.

VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD

In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Beet, Dwarf French Beans, Butter Beans, Carrot, Parsnip, Parsley, Peas, Spinach, Silver Beet, Swede Turnip, White Turnip.

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Borecole (Kale), Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Savoy Cabbage.

For Salads Sow Seeds of—

Cress, Endive, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Radish, Water Cress.

In Beds or in Rows, Plant—

Eschalots, Garlic, Potato Onions, Tree Onions.

Plant such Varieties of Potatoes as—

Anderson's Improved Early Rose, Satisfaction, or Kidney Varieties, if available.

FLOWER GARDEN

Sow Seeds of—

Acroclinium, Ageratum, Alyssum, Anemone, Antirrhinum (Snapdragon), Aquilegia (Columbine), Arctotis, Brachycome, Calendula (English Marigold), Candytuft, Canterbury Bells, Carnation, Chrysanthemum (annual), Cornflower, Delphinium (annual and perennial), Digitalis (Foxglove), Dimorphotheca, Gaillardia, Heuchera, Hunnemannia, Jaboea Elegans, Larkspur, Linaria, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemesis, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Poppy, Ranunculus, Rhodanthe, Salvia, Schizanthus, Stocks, Sweet Pea (Early Flowering), Ursinia, Venidium, Wallflower.

Sow Seeds of Lawn Grasses—Creeping Bent and Anderson's Evergreen Mixture.

The first planting of the season of a general collection of winter and early Spring Flowering Bulbs, such as varieties of Polyanthus Narcissus, "Paper White," with sweetly perfumed pure white flowers, and Grand Soleil d'Or, with deep yellow flowers, may now be made. If planted this month they will flower in April and May.

Send for Bulb List, published this month. Post Free.

FARM

Sows Seeds of—

Chou Moellier, very thinly in drills 2 feet apart, 2 lbs. to acre. Should the resulting seedlings grow too thickly, thin them out to stand about 18 inches apart in the rows. The best of those thinned out may be successfully transplanted. This is an excellent forage plant.

Cape and Skinless Barley (for Green Feed).—If the seed is sown broadcast it will require $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels to sow an acre.

Field Carrot Seed should be sown thinly in drills 2 feet 6 inches apart, at the rate of 3 lbs. weight of seed to the acre.

Lupins.

Rape, for green feed for sheep, should be sown at the rate of from 4 lbs. to 6 lbs. if drilled in, but if sown broadcast it will require from 6 lbs. to 8 lbs.

Additional sowings may also be made of Field Cabbage, Mangolds, Millet, Maize for green feed, Sorghums, Sugar Beet, Swede Turnip, and Thousand Headed Kale. The quantities of seeds to sow per acre are given on the previous page.

Rhodes Grass.

Anderson & Co. Ltd.

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Warehouse: 188 Kent St., SYDNEY

RETAIL - - - 399-401 GEORGE STREET and 109 PITT STREET, SYDNEY

ACTIVITIES FOR MARCH

VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD—Cultural Notes.—The weather conditions prevailing this month are generally favourable for re-cropping, and vegetable growers have a busy time preparing ground, sowing and planting. In the warmer districts culinary Peas may now be largely sown. Some good varieties to sow now are:—English Wonder, which is one of the earliest and most prolific of the dwarf kinds; Greenfeast, which is the most reliable and delicious pea grown; and Duke of Albany, which is a prolific tall-growing sort. Peas give the best results when cultivated in drills in rich, friable soils containing a fair percentage of lime. In similar districts Broad Beans may also be largely sown. Some good varieties to grow are Broad Windsor, Early Long Pod, and Giant Long Pod. These plants produce the heaviest yields when grown on strong, even clayey soils. Transplant from the seed beds well rooted seedlings of Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery (in trenches), Kale, Leek, and Endive, in sufficient numbers to ensure a good supply of these indispensable vegetables during the ensuing winter and early spring. On well prepared ground permanent plantations of the hardier culinary herbs, such as Marjoram, Mint, Sage, and Thyme may now be planted. The new plantations can be formed by dividing the old herbs and replanting the most vigorous and healthy portions; or with seedlings. Eschalots, Garlic, Potato Onion, and Tree Onion give the greatest yields when grown on rather light rich soils. It will facilitate cultivation if the bulbs are planted in rows about 1 foot apart, and 6 inches apart in the rows. When the ground is in good condition for working, the hoe should be used between all crops growing in rows to keep the surface soil loosened, and the weeds in subjection. Spray again Citrus Trees, in case any scale survived last month's spraying.

FLOWER GARDEN—Cultural Notes.—Stocks, Pansies, and Iceland Poppies raised from seed sown in January should now be sufficiently forward for transplanting to the positions where they are to flower. Each young plant should be carefully lifted with a ball of earth to preserve its root system, and replanted in a sunny but sheltered situation, and in friable, rich soil. The plants must be regularly watered at the roots and occasionally overhead in dry weather. Plant Daisies, Polyanthus, and Primroses for flowering in Winter; also Cinerarias in a sheltered situation in thoroughly prepared, rich sandy loam. They show to the greatest advantage when grown in masses. A collection of Carnations may now be planted. They do well in any good soil, but respond to liberal treatment. The Perpetual kinds should have their flowering stems tied to neat stakes, so that they will not be injured by strong winds or heavy rains. It is a favourable time to plant beautiful flowering evergreen shrubs, and if a good selection be made they will produce a fine effect at all seasons, but more particularly when in bloom. When planting bulbs, it is a good plan to cover them with soil to the depth of twice or thrice their own depth. If bare patches occur in Mixed Grass Lawns, loosen the soil, sow Anderson's Evergreen Grass seeds, then firm the surface and cover lightly. Water if necessary.

FARM—Cultural Notes.—Ploughing should be carried on as expeditiously as the weather and soil conditions will permit, so that the land will be in first-class condition to receive the seed for next season's cereal crop and for auxiliary fodder crops for stock. Special preparation should be given to land on which it is intended to grow Lucerne and Grasses for permanent pasture. Unless this is done this important forage plant and grasses cannot thrive, and in a comparative sense will be a failure. Permanent pasture that has been laid down for some time will be greatly benefited by receiving a top-dressing of fertiliser, which will stimulate a vigorous new growth in the grasses. All drilled-in crops should have the ground loosened between the rows to prevent the growth of weeds.

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What to Sow and Plant during MARCH

This list is compiled for Coastal Areas of N.S.W. Due allowance must be made where extremes of climate are experienced.

VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD

In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Beet, Broad Beans, Carrot, Dwarf or French Beans and Butter Beans (the last sowing of the season), Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Spinach, Silver Beet, Swedes, White Turnip.

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kohl Rabi, Leek.

Plant—

Eschalot, Garlic, Potato Onion, Tree Onion, Rhubarb Roots.

For Salad, Sow Seeds of—

Cress, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Radish, Water Cress.

FLOWER GARDEN

Sow Seeds of—

Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, Campanula (Canterbury Bells), Candytuft, Carnation, Chrysanthemum (annual), Cineraria, Cornflower, Delphinium (annual and perennial), Dianthus, Digitalis (Foxgloves), English Marigold (Calendula), Eschscholtzia (Californian Poppy), Forget-me-not, Gaillardia, Godetia, Gypsophila, Helichrysum, Hollyhock, Jacobaea Elegans, Lobelia, Lupinus, Lychnis, Mignonette, Mimulus, Nasturtium, Nemophila, Nigella, Pansy, Pentstemon, Phlox Drummondii, Poppy (annual and perennial), Rhodanthe, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Schizanthus, Stocks, Stokesia, Sweet Sultan, Virginian Stock, Venedium, Sweet Peas (Early Flowering). Sow seeds of Creeping Bent and Anderson's Evergreen Lawn Grasses.

Plant the Following Bulbs and Tubers—

Amaryllis, Anemone, Babiana, Calla, Daffodil, Freesia, Hyacinth, Ixia, Jonquil, Nerines, Polyanthus Narcissus, Ranunculus, Snowflake, Sparaxis, Tritonia, Tulip, Watsonia.

(Ask for Bulb List)

Plant Carnations freely.

FARM

Sow Seeds of

Black and Golden Tares, either alone or mixed with Barley, Oats, or Rye for Green Feed. By the former method 2 bushels of seed will be required to sow an acre, but by the latter 1 bushel will suffice.

Broad-leaved Lucerne.—If the seed is drilled in, about 8 to 10 lbs. will be sufficient to sow an acre, but if sown broadcast 15 lbs. will be required. In dry areas use 2 lbs. upwards.

Cape and Skinless Barley and Oats (for Green Feed).—Barley should be sown broadcast at the rate of about 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre, and Oats about 3 bushels.

Chou Moellier (for Green Feed).

Field Carrot.

Field Peas.—Sow at the rate of about 2 bushels of seed to the acre.

Lupins.

Mangold or Mangel.

Rape.—If the seed is drilled in, 4 to 6 lbs. will be sufficient to sow an acre, but if sown broadcast, 6 lbs. to 8 lbs. will be required.

Rye (Common).—Sow at the rate of 2 bushels per acre.

Sheep Burnet.—The seed should be sown at the rate of about 12 lbs. per acre.

White Mustard (for Green Manure).—The seed should be sown broadcast at 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

Clovers for pasture.—Various kinds.

Grasses for permanent pasture, such as Cocksfoot, Prairie, Rye and Phalaris, Rhodes Grass.

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ACTIVITIES FOR APRIL

VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD—Cultural Notes.—In dry weather recently planted crops and those that are advancing to full development must still be watered on a liberal scale, to ensure a continuous supply of rich, succulent vegetables. Mulching the young crops should not be neglected. Continue to transplant vigorous young seedlings of Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale, Leek and Endive so that there will be no break in the supply during the ensuing Winter and early Spring. Celery should be transplanted to trenches that have been thoroughly prepared and enriched with well decomposed manure, or similar rich material. If the seedlings are strong and vigorous and of a robust growing variety, plant them 12 inches apart in the centre of each trench, and water them copiously in dry weather. Permanent beds of Rhubarb may now be made on deeply-worked, fertile land. It will facilitate cultivation and gathering the stalks if the roots are planted in rows from 3 to 4 feet apart and the same distance apart in the rows, according to the vigour of the variety. The "crowns" of each root stock must not be too deeply covered with soil. Two good varieties to grow are Giant and Crimson Winter.

Young Citrus trees, Loquats, and Guavas may be planted in permanent positions. All other things being equal, early Autumn planting of evergreen fruit trees gives the best results. After each young tree has been carefully planted it should be firmly tied to a stake to keep it straight.

FLOWER GARDEN—Cultural Notes.—As the Summer annuals cease flowering and begin to look unsightly in the beds and borders, pull them up, and remove them to the rubbish heap to form vegetable mould. The vacant spaces can be filled up (after well-decayed manure has been dug in) with seedlings of Winter and early Spring flowering annuals and perennials. Daisies, Polyanthus, and Primroses may now be successfully transplanted to the positions where they are to flower. These popular Winter flowering plants thrive in rich soil, and whether grown in a bed by themselves or in rows should be planted 6 inches apart. Now that the flowering stems of many herbaceous plants, as, for example, Perennial Phlox, have withered, they should be cut down to the ground, and the stools lifted and divided, replacing the younger and more vigorous portions to produce flowers next season. Hedges (except floral ones that are still in bloom) should be trimmed so that they will present a neat appearance for the remainder of the growing season. Camellias that are carrying too many flowering buds should be thinned liberally out, leaving at most 2 or 3 buds to each shoot on established plants. The thinning-out process should not be on such a liberal scale with more recently-planted and less robust-growing varieties. The superfluous buds are easily and expeditiously removed by giving each one a gentle twist between the finger and thumb. Should dry weather prevail at the time when the flower buds are expanding, established plants will be greatly benefited by receiving an occasional good watering and weak liquid manure, at the roots.

FARM—Cultural Notes.—All vacant land intended for early re-cropping should be deeply and thoroughly ploughed and brought to a good tilth, and, if not naturally fertile, enriched with either natural or commercial manures, so that it will be in first-class condition to receive the seeds. The main crop of potatoes in the colder districts should be lifted as soon as it is mature, and properly stored.

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What to Sow and Plant during APRIL

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VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD

In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Beet, Broad Beans, Carrot, Onion, Parsnip, Peas, Spinach, Silver Beet, Swede Turnip, White Turnip.

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kohl Rabi, Leek.

For Salad, Sow Seeds of—

Cress, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Radish.

Plant—

Eschalots, Garlic, Potato Onion, Tree Onion; also Rhubarb.

FLOWER GARDEN

Sow Seeds of—

Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, Calendula (English Marigold), Campanula (Canterbury Bells), Candytuft, Carnation, Cineraria, Clintonia, Delphinium, Dimorphotheca, Eschscholtzia (Californian Poppy), Forget-me-not, Gaillardia, Gypsophila, Hunnemannia, Jacobaea Elegans, Leptosyne, Larkspur, Linaria, Linum, Lobelia, Lupinus, Lychnis, Mignonette, Mimulus, Nasturtium, Nemophila, Nigella, Phlox Drummondii, Poppy, Schizanthus, Stocks, Sweet Pea (Early and Spring flowering), Wallflower.

Plant such Bulbs as—

Amaryllis, Daffodils, Freesias, Hyacinths, Ixias, Jonquils, Nerines, Polyanthus Narcissus, Tritonias, Watsonias, Anemones, Ranunculus, Sparaxis, etc.

Plant Carnations, Roses, Evergreen Shrubs and Trees.

FARM

Sow Seeds of—

Horse Beans, in drills from 2 to 3 feet apart at the rate of 1 bushel of seed per acre.

Broad-leaved Lucerne.

Cape and Skinless Barley and Oats (for green feed).

Field Peas may either be sown broadcast or in drills at the rate of from 1½ bushels to 2 bushels of seed per acre.

Lupins.

Rape, for winter crop, for sheep feeding.

Rye (for Grain and Green Feed).—Sow the seed broadcast at the rate of 2 bushels to the acre.

Sheep Burnet, as auxiliary feed for stock.

Tares, black and golden, for green fodder.

Wheat, for grain and hay.

Clovers, such as—Alsike Clover, Egyptian Clover, Perennial Red Clover, Strawberry Clover, Native or Burrless Clover, Trefoil or Yellow Clover, Subterranean Clover, White Clover, Crimson Clover.

Grasses for Permanent Pasture, such as—

Crested Dogtail, Phalaris tuberosa (bulbosa), Perennial Rye Grass, Prairie Grass, Cocksfoot, Timothy Grass, Wallaby Grass, Chewing's Fescue.

Special quotations and specifications for any number of acres on application. Land should be described, situation of same, and whether low-lying, upland, etc.

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Activities for MAY

VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD—Cultural Notes.—Although less quantities of water will be necessary to keep all vegetables in a healthy condition, watering must not be entirely neglected, especially with vigorously-growing varieties, or they will be likely to be tough if dry weather prevails. As soon as crops mature and are gathered, give the vacant ground a good dressing of natural manure, which should be deeply and thoroughly worked into it, finally bringing the soil to a fine tilth; then the ground will be ready for immediate re-cropping. Continue to transplant from the seed beds all seedlings that are in a sufficiently advanced condition to be successfully transferred to the open ground, so that there will be no break in the continuity of supplies of good vegetables during the coming Winter and early Spring. Permanent beds or plantations of Asparagus may now be formed. Where fairly large areas of ground are available Asparagus may be planted in rows from 3 to 4 feet apart, and the crowns or stools from 18 inches to 2 feet apart in the rows. In gardens of limited area it is more convenient to grow Asparagus in beds 4 or 5 feet wide, with pathways one foot wide between each bed to facilitate gathering the crop, cultivating, etc. The crowns should be planted from 12 to 18 inches apart, according to their size, the roots replaced in the earth in as natural a position as possible, and left covered with soil to the depth of 4 or 5 inches. Horseradish crowns should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 15 inches apart in the rows. Endive that is being grown for winter salad should, when sufficiently forward, have its leaves loosely bound together, so that the heart or centre of each plant will be in a perfectly blanched condition when required for use. Strawberries may now be planted, as the season extends until the end of July, but the sooner the plants are set out the better chance there is of a good crop of fruit in early Spring. The site for a strawberry bed or plantation should be fully exposed to the sun, for the plants never crop well when grown under the shade or partial shade of trees. Strawberry plants grow well and yield abundant crops on a variety of fertile soils. They may either be grown in beds or in rows, but the plants must not be set out less than one foot apart. When planting, the greatest care must be taken not to cover the crown of the plant with soil, and the roots must be spread out evenly and set firmly in the earth.

FLOWER GARDEN—Cultural Notes.—It is a good time of the year to begin laying out new gardens, renovating and extending old ones. Overcrowded evergreen shrubs, not in flower, may now be successfully transplanted to better positions. A general collection of evergreen shrubs may now be planted. After each plant has been turned out of the flower pot in which it was growing, carefully loosen the roots, if matted together, with a short pointed stick, and set the plant only a little deeper in the ground than it stood in the pot. When the plant is in position, distribute the soil evenly amongst the roots, finally leaving it firm about them. Each plant should be tied to a stake to keep it upright. Well-rooted Carnations may be planted any time this month when the soil and weather conditions are favourable. Given ordinary attention, the plants will begin to flower freely in early Spring. The flowering stems of the Tree or Perpetual Carnations should be kept tied to neat stakes to prevent injury from wind and rain when the blooms open. The flowers of many of the varieties possess the delightful fragrance of tea roses. They thrive in deeply-worked rich soils that are not of too sandy a nature. A general collection of Liliums may now be planted. These stately bulbous plants are easily cultivated. Mulch the surface to keep the bulbs cool. Ask for descriptive Lilium List.

FARM—Cultural Notes.—The ploughing and thorough preparation of the land should be vigorously proceeded with on every favourable opportunity, so as to be in excellent condition to receive seasonable crops.

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What to Sow and Plant during MAY

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VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD

In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Broad Beans, Carrot, Onion, Parsnip, Peas, Parsley, Spinach, Silver Beet, White Turnip.

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Cabbage, Kohl Rabi, Leek.

For Salad, Sow Seeds of—

Cress, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Radish, Water Cress (late sowing).

Plant—

Asparagus Roots, Celery in trenches, Culinary Hardy Herbs, Eschalots, Garlic, Horse Radish, Rhubarb.

The thorough preparation of the ground on which it is proposed to plant deciduous fruit trees and bush fruits, such as Black and White Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, etc., should be completed as soon as possible, so that it will be in first-class condition when the planting season begins next month.

Make new plantations of Strawberries.

FLOWER GARDEN

Sow Seeds of—

Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, Coreopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Eschscholtzia (Californian Poppy), Godetia, Jacobaea Elegans, Larkspur (annual), Linaria, Linum, Lupin, Mignonette, Nemophila, Pansy, Sweet Pea, Stock (Ten Week and Giant Perfection). Sow seeds of Lawn Grasses—Creeping Bent and Anderson's Evergreen Mixture.

Plant the Following Bulbs and Tubers—

Ixias, Montbretia, Nerines, Scillas, Tuberose, Watsonia, Zephyranthes, Spanish Iris.

Plant—

Liliums, Roses, Carnations, Evergreen Shrubs and Trees.

FARM

Sow Seeds of—

Black and Golden Tares, for green feed, separately, or grown amongst Barley, Oats or Rye.

Cape and English Barley (for grain). Each of these crops should be sown at the rate of about one bushel of seed to the acre if drilled in, or about two bushels to the acre if sown broadcast.

Cape and Skinless Barley, for green feed.

Field Beans.—Tick is the best variety.

Field Peas.—Two good varieties are Partridge Grey, and Blue.

Lucerne—Broad-leaved.

Lupins.

Oats (for green feed) should be sown 3 bushels of seed per acre.

Oats (for grain). This crop is generally sown broadcast at the rate of 1 to 2 bushels of seed to the acre.

Onion.—If drilled in it will take 3 to 4 lbs. of seed to sow an acre, but if sown by hand in shallow drills it will require 8 lbs. of seed. The seed for Pickling Onions should be sown in double the above quantities. If onion seed is sown broadcast it will take 20 lbs. to sow an acre. Sowing onions at this season, of course, only applies to the more favoured districts.

Rye (Common), for grain and green feed.

Cocksfoot, Prairie and Rye Grasses. Continue to sow those Clovers referred to last month.

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ACTIVITIES FOR JUNE

VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD—Cultural Notes.—The main onion crop may now be sown. To facilitate weeding, thinning and gathering the crop, the seed should be sown very thinly and evenly, in shallow drills 15 inches apart, and left only very lightly covered with soil. If the land is in first-class tilth the seed will require no other covering than that resulting from firming it in. A little soot and a pinch of salt distributed with the seed in the drills will, in a measure, prevent insect pests attacking the young seedlings, besides adding fertility to the soil. Following are some good varieties of onions to grow for general use:—Brown Globe, Brown Spanish, Odourless, Hunter River Early Brown, and Anderson's Mammoth Silver King. Seed for Pickling Onions should be sown thickly, and the crop should not be thinned. Three good pickling onions are:—Anderson's Champion, Silver Skin, and The Queen. Jerusalem artichokes may now be planted in rather poor soil in rows 3ft. apart and the tubers 18in. apart in the rows. The white variety, which has almost round tubers, is superior to the purple for culinary use. Asparagus, Horse-radish and Rhubarb may still be planted according to previous directions. Sea Kale may now be planted in rows 2½ feet apart and the same distance apart in the rows. Plant more Celery in trenches that have been well enriched with manure, and partially earth-up the previously planted crop when sufficiently advanced. The early sown peas will now be sufficiently grown to need support for their stems. If twiggy pea sticks are available they will answer the purpose admirably.

Although the planting season for deciduous fruit trees, such as Apples, Apricots, and Plums, and bush fruits, like Black, Red, and White Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries, extends through July and early August, the sooner the planting is completed the better, assuming, of course, that the soil and weather conditions are favourable. Before planting, each young tree and bush should be carefully examined, and any badly bruised roots, and the injured extremities of others, should be cut off with a sharp knife. Avoid deep planting, and place the roots in the ground in as natural a position as possible, and distribute the soil evenly amongst them, finally leaving it firm. Each young tree should be staked. Prune deciduous fruit trees. Spray peaches and nectarines with Colloidal Sulphur or Bordinette, to prevent curly leaf. Spray other trees with Alboleum to combat aphid and scale.

FLOWER GARDEN—Cultural Notes.—This month is suitable for planting all classes of Roses, popularly acclaimed the Queen of Flowers. In the cultivation of first-class roses, situation, shelter, and soil are three important factors. An open, sunny position with a north-easterly aspect, well sheltered from southerly, westerly, and north-westerly winds, is an ideal one for most varieties. It is hardly possible to give too much attention to the preparation of the soil when finely-developed blooms are desired. Only the most vigorous and healthy roses should be planted, and before setting them in the ground slightly shorten their branches, remove all badly injured roots, and cut any bruised extremities of others. The roots should be placed in the ground in as natural a position as possible, and the soil distributed evenly amongst them, finally leaving it firm above the plants. The Ever-blooming Dwarf Polyantha Roses can be planted to form beautiful floral hedges.

FARM—Cultural Notes.—Plant trees on a liberal scale about homesteads for the purposes of shade and shelter.

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What to Sow and Plant during JUNE

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VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD

In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Broad Beans, Carrot, Onion, Parsnip, Peas, Parsley, Spinach, White Turnip.

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Kohl Rabi.

For Salad, Sow Seeds of—

Cress, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Radish.

Plant—

Asparagus, Eschalots, Garlic, Jerusalem Artichoke, Rhubarb.

Deciduous fruit trees, as, for example, Peaches, bush fruits, like Gooseberries, and fruit-bearing plants such as Strawberries.

FLOWER GARDEN

Sow Seeds of—

Antirrhinum, Candytuft, Centaurea, Forget-me-not, English Marigold, Godetia, Jacobaea, Linaria, Linum, Lupin, Mignonette, Nemophila, Sweet Pea, Stock (Ten-week and Giant Perfection).

Plant—

A general collection of Roses, Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs, Ornamental and Shade Trees, also Bulbs of the following kinds: Gladiolus, Liliums, Tigridia, Tuberose, Japanese Iris, Flag Iris, Montbretia.

FARM

Sow Seeds of—

Artichokes.

Barley (Cape and English), for grain.

Barley (Cape and Skinless), for green feed.

Field Beans, for late crop.

Field Peas.—Blue and Grey.

Field Cabbage, in a seed bed composed of poor soil, the resulting plants to be transplanted to the field in August and September. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of seed will produce a sufficient number of seedlings to plant an acre.

Linseed, for seed, at the rate of 60 to 80 lbs. of seed to the acre.

Lupins.

Oats, for grain.—Algerian, White Tartarian, Sunrise, and Mulga are the best to grow.

Oats, for green feed.—Algerian, Buddah, Mulga, and Sunrise are very good varieties to grow for dairy cattle and other stock.

Oats, for hay.—Algerian, Sunrise, and White Tartarian, make excellent hay when cut at the right stage of growth and properly cured.

Onion.—Varieties to grow are: Brown Spanish, Brown Globe, Early Flat Red, Early Yellow Globe, Queen, Mammoth Silver King, and for pickling, Silver Skin.

Potatoes.—Prepare the ground by ploughing deeply.

Rape, for green feed.—The true Dwarf Essex Broad-leaved English grown.

Rye, for grain and green feed.

Wheat, for grain.

Spray Fruit Trees with Alboleum. Special Pamphlet and Price List on application. Ornamental Trees and Shrubs also require attention in this respect.

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ACTIVITIES FOR JULY

VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD—Cultural Notes.—July is usually cold, but towards the end of the month there is a visible increase in heat from the sun's rays. This is a busy month with the vegetable grower, preparing for Spring cropping. All vacant ground that is intended for immediate re-cropping should be heavily manured if lacking in fertility, and deeply worked, and brought to a good tilth if first-class results are aimed at. On all favourable opportunities continue to transplant vigorous, well-rooted seedlings from the seed beds to the open ground, so that a continuous supply of vegetables will be maintained. If fine Leeks are desired, transplant the seedlings to shallow trenches eighteen inches apart and nine inches apart in the trenches. Every time the ground is hoed between the rows, a little soil should be distributed around each plant, until the trenches are full. This will have the effect of blanching the lower part of the stems, a condition which many cooks prefer to green Leeks. Sweet potato tubers should be lifted, and those not required for immediate use may be stored and used at convenience. The planting of all deciduous fruit trees and fruit-bearing plants should be completed as soon as circumstances will permit. The principal work in the orchard this month is the pruning of deciduous fruit trees, grape vines, and bush fruits, and this should be systematically proceeded with until finished. If last month's spraying instructions were neglected, they should be carried out now. A second spraying for those trees treated then will also prove beneficial.

FLOWER GARDEN—Cultural Notes.—All contemplated improvements, such as forming new plantations of trees, shrubs, roses and hardy herbaceous plants, making walks, laying turf for lawns or edgings, should be completed as soon as possible, so that everything will be in excellent order before the garden is gay with Spring flowers. The pruning of flowering shrubs requiring that attention and the manuring and digging of borders and shrubberies should proceed without further delay. When re-arranging herbaceous plants in the borders, preserve only the more healthy and vigorous portions for re-planting. All climbing plants that have ceased flowering this season should now receive attention. Where their stems are growing too thickly together, the weaker and the useless ones should be cut out and the others regulated and trained in whatever way they are intended to grow. In well-prepared ground, plants suitable for growing as ornamental hedges may now be set out. Amongst the best for medium and dwarf hedges in the warmer districts are the common Olive, Chinese Privet, Duranta, Evergreen Privet, Laurustinus, and Variegated Pittosporum. Permanent beautiful floral hedges can be formed by planting the shrubby Bougainvilleas, Indian Hawthorn, Polyantha, Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses, Plumbago capensis and Tecoma capensis. The best time to prune roses in the warmer districts is at the end of July, or early in the following month; in the cooler parts at the end of August will be soon enough; while on the tablelands, where severe frosts occur, the early part of September will be a good time to commence pruning.

FARM—Cultural Notes.—The ploughing and, if necessary, manuring of all land that is intended for early cropping should be proceeded with vigorously. Where it is intended to sow very small seeds, such as Couch Grass, next month, the surface soil should be brought to a very fine tilth with light harrows, so that it will be in the best condition to receive the seeds. The earliest sown grain crops will be benefited by rolling them, but this should only be done when the surface soil is friable and dry.

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What to Sow and Plant during JULY

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VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD

In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Broad Beans, Beet, Carrot, Onion, Peas, Parsnip, Parsley, Spinach, White Turnip.

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Cabbage, Leek.

In a Glass House or Glass Frame, Sow Seeds of—

Cape Gooseberry, Capsicum, Cucumber, Rock Melon, Purple Egg Plant, Tomato for early supplies.

In a Warm Corner in the Open, Sow Seeds of—

Marrow, Pumpkin, Squash.

For Salad, Sow Seeds of—

Cress, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Radish.

Plant—

Asparagus, Eschalot, Garlic, Herbs, Horse Radish, Jerusalem Artichoke, Onion, Rhubarb, Seakale, Potatoes.

A general planting of potatoes in warm districts.

Potato List published this month. Send for copy. Post Free.

THE ORCHARD

Plant—

Deciduous fruit trees, such as Pears, Plums, Apricots, Apples. Bush fruits, such as Gooseberries, Currants, also Strawberries.

FLOWER GARDEN

Sow Seeds of—

Alyssum, Angelonia, Antirrhinum, Candytuft, Carnation, Clintonia, Coreopsis, Cornflower, Dianthus, Godetia, Hollyhock, Jacobaea, Larkspur, Linum, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemophila, Phlox Drummondii, Rudbeckia, Sweet Sultan.

Plant—

A general collection of Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs, Climbing Plants, Roses, Ornamental, Shelter and Shade Trees, Fruit Trees.

Plant Bulbs of Gladiolus, Tuberosa, Japanese Iris, Flag Iris, Tuberous Begonias.

FARM

Sow Seeds of—

Artichokes.

Cape and English Barley, for grain.

Cape, English and Skinless Barley, for green feed.

Lupins.

Oats, for grain, late sowing.

Oats, for green feed.

Onion.—See previous list and quantities to sow per acre.

Rape, for spring feed for sheep.

Rye, for green feed.

Wheat, for grain and hay, late crop.

Plant—

A general collection of Potatoes in the warmer districts.

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ACTIVITIES FOR AUGUST

VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD—Cultural Notes.—As the Autumn and early Winter crops mature and are removed, get the ground into good condition for immediate re-cropping. If the land is not naturally fertile give it a liberal dressing of decomposed natural manure, and work this thoroughly into the soil. Fine samples of vegetables cannot be grown on poor and badly-worked land. On every favourable opportunity continue to transplant seedlings from the seed beds to the open ground so as to ensure a continuous supply of good esculents. Tomato plants, raised from seed previously sown under glass, and the seedlings gradually inured to open air conditions, should now be ready for transplanting. Plant them in friable, rich soil, in the warmest position in the garden, and ensure an early crop of this popular fruit. It is necessary that the plants should be protected at night until they become well established. Seeds of culinary Herbs, such as Anise, Bush and Sweet Basil, Borage, Caraway, Chervil, Coriander, Dill, Marigold and Summer Savory, may now be sown either in beds or in rows. In the warmer districts Chokos may now be planted in deep, rich, friable soil. Under favourable conditions the Choko is a rapid-growing, vigorous climbing plant, and produces large quantities of fruit, which is an excellent vegetable. It should, therefore, be trained on a strong fence or trellis, or similar support. In the colder districts, Jerusalem Artichokes may now be planted in rather poor soil, in rows three feet apart, and the tubers 18 inches apart in the rows, leaving them covered with soil to the depth of six inches. More potatoes may be planted for succession.

Plant Passion Vines in deeply-worked fertile soil, about 15 feet apart, at the base of a trellis or wooden fence, to which their stems should be trained.

Spray Apple and Pear Trees with Arsinette (when most of the petals have fallen from the flowers) to combat Codlin Moth.

FLOWER GARDEN—Cultural Notes.—In August there is a visible increase of temperature, and plant life generally responds to the better weather conditions and growth becomes rapid. On every favourable opportunity strong, well-rooted seedlings in the seed beds or seed boxes should be transplanted to the positions where they are to flower; but the plants must be skilfully arranged so that when in bloom they will produce a pleasing contrast in colour. In the warmer districts the following Summer and Autumn flowering bulbous and tuberous-rooted plants may be planted:—Agapanthus, Alstromeria, Amaryllis, Brunsvigia, Clivia, Crinum, Cannas, Gladiolus, Iris, Lilium, Nerine, Pancratium, Tigridia, Tritoma, and Vallota. Where sufficient room is available, a collection of Palms may now be planted. They are easily cultivated, and certainly no other class of plant produces a more tropical effect when judiciously arranged. Established roses that have been pruned should receive a good top-dressing of well-decomposed, rich manure. Lawns that are infested with grubs which eat grass roots should be proofed with a dressing of Arsinette to prevent these pests doing serious injury.

FARM—Cultural Notes.—If the horse-hoe is worked between young crops growing in drills it will benefit them, destroy the weeds, and loosen the surface soil, and, in addition, the land will be in a good condition to receive the full benefit of any rain that may fall.

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What to Sow and Plant during AUGUST

This list is compiled for Coastal Areas of N.S.W. Due allowance must be made where extremes of climate are experienced.

VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD

In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Beet, Dwarf and Tall French Beans and Butter Beans (in a warm position), Broad Beans, Carrot, Onion, Peas, Parsnip, Parsley, Spinach, Spinach Beet, White Turnip.

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Leek; also Purple Egg Plant, Tomato, Capsicum and Cape Gooseberry, in a warm position.

For Salad, Sow Seeds of—

Cress, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Radish.

On Low Mounds Composed of Rich Soil, Sow Seeds of—

Cucumber, Melon (Rock and Water), Pumpkin, Squash, Vegetable Marrow.

Plant—

Asparagus, Chokos, Eschalot, Garlic, Herbs, Jerusalem Artichoke, Potatoes, Rhubarb, Seakale.

All deciduous fruit trees and bush fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries; also fruit-bearing plants, like Strawberries, that are intended for planting this season, should be set out in their position without further delay.

FLOWER GARDEN

Sow Seeds of—

Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, Aster, Brachycome, Coreopsis, Campanula, Candytuft, Carnation, Clianthus dampieri, Delphinium, Dianthus, Eschscholtzia, Gaillardia, Ipomea, Jacobaea, Lawn Grasses (Creeping Bent and Anderson's Evergreen Mixture), Lobelia, Lupinus, Marigolds, Nasturtiums, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Poppy, Rhodanthe, Salpiglossis, Sweet Peas, Salvia, Schizanthus, Zinnia.*

In a Glass House or Glass Frame, Sow Seeds of—

Coleus, Gloxinia, Tuberous Begonia.

Plant—

Gloxinia, Tuberous Begonia, Gladiolus, Basket Begonia.

The planting of ornamental trees, flowering shrubs and roses should be completed as early in the month as convenient.

FARM

Sow Seeds of—

Artichokes.

Lupins.

Mangold or Mangel Wurzel.—Sow seeds in drills four feet apart, at the rate of from 5lbs. to the acre.

Sugar Beet.—The seed should be sown in drills 20 inches apart, at the rate of 5 lbs. to the acre. Vilmorin's Improved is a good variety to grow.

Broad-Leaved Lucerne.—In drills 8 to 10 lbs. of seed will sow an acre, but if broadcast it will require about 15 lbs. to sow a similar area. The soil and weather conditions must be favourable for the successful sowing of the crop at this season.

Onion, in the colder districts. The best varieties to grow and the quantities of seed required to sow an acre have been previously given.

Oats, for green feed (late districts).

Barley.—Cape, English and Skinless for grain.

Rye, for green feed.

Sunflower, for poultry feed.—Sow in drills three to four feet apart.

For Temporary and Permanent Pasture, Sow Seeds of—

Clovers and Grasses.

Plant—

Potatoes.

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ACTIVITIES FOR SEPTEMBER

VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD—Cultural Notes.—If the ground was well manured and deeply dug as previously advised, it will now be in excellent condition for re-cropping. No time should now be lost in getting vigorous young seedlings of Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Tomato, and similar hardy plants that have been raised in the seed beds transplanted to the positions where they are to grow. Plant in the warmest situation those tender esculents, the seeds of which were previously sown under glass, in order to ensure early supplies. Sweet Corn or Table Maize is a delicious vegetable when gathered young and properly cooked. This crop gives the best results when the seeds are planted at intervals of one foot in rows three feet apart. On low mounds sow seeds of Cucumbers, Rock Melons, Water Melons, Squashes, and Vegetable Marrows. On the top of each mound sow five seeds at equal distances, and when the resulting seedlings have developed a few leaves pull out the weakest, leaving the two most vigorous plants to produce the crop. In gardens of limited area preference should be given to the Custard Bush Squashes and Bush Vegetable Marrows, for they take up little room and are very productive. In the colder districts culinary Peas may now be largely sown. Where the seedlings of root crops, such as Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Swede and White Turnip are growing too thickly, thin them liberally out, so that those left in the drills will have a better chance to grow into fine vegetables. Earth up the early crop of Potatoes.

Where the crop of fruit has been gathered from Citrus trees they may now be pruned, should they require that attention. If the ground in which they are growing is lacking in fertility apply suitable manures, to nourish the trees. If Aphis are troublesome on Peach or other Stone Fruit Trees, immediately apply a reliable remedy to extirpate the pest or, at least, keep it in subjection. Spray with Arsinette Apples and Pears to keep Codlin Moth in check.

FLOWER GARDEN—Cultural Notes.—The early Spring flowering shrubs, perennials and annuals bloom profusely this month, and make a visit to a well-tended garden a delightful pleasure and an interesting study in plant life. Continue to transplant well-rooted seedlings from the seed beds or seed boxes to positions in the beds and borders, so as to keep a continuous display of beautiful flowers in the garden. In the more favoured districts the hardier varieties of Fuchsia may now be planted in the open. They thrive in rather light, rich soil in a situation sheltered from strong winds. Plant varieties of Begonia semper-florens and other hardy bedding Begonias. In suitable situations these plants produce a profusion of bloom a greater part of the year, and they are admirably adapted for growing in masses or in rows. Plant a general collection of herbaceous plants, such as Pentstemons, especially the Gloxinia Flowered type. Michaelmas Daisies, Perennial Sunflowers (Single and Double Flowering varieties), and Rudbeckias (Golden Glow). Where the new growths of Roses are growing too densely the weaker ones should be judiciously disbudded, and this will result in the development of very fine blooms next month. Spray with Nicotine to destroy Aphis. To maintain a good sward of healthy grass it is necessary that the roots should be kept well nourished. Now is a good time to top-dress a lawn requiring that attention. A simple method is to cover the lawn one-quarter of an inch deep with fine, rich soil.

FARM—Cultural Notes.—As soon as the potato tops are a few inches high, give the crop a slight earthing up. This will benefit the crop and at the same time suppress any weeds that may have sprung up. When the weather and soil conditions are favourable, the horse or hand hoe should be freely used amongst all young crops that are growing in drills. Root crops, such as Carrots and Mangolds, should be liberally thinned where the plants have come up too thickly in the rows.

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What to Sow and Plant during SEPTEMBER

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VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD

In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Beet, Dwarf and Tall French Beans, Butter Beans, Carrot, Onion, Peas, Parsnip, Parsley, Spinach, Swede Turnip, Sweet Corn, White Turnip.

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Cabbage, Cape Gooseberry, Celery, Egg Plant (Purple and White), Capsicum, Leek, Rhubarb, Tomato.

On Low Mounds Composed of Rich Soil, Sow Seeds of—

Cucumbers, Melons (Preserving, Rock and Water), Pumpkins, Squashes, Vegetable Marrows.

For Salad, Sow Seeds of—

Cress, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Radish.

Plant—

Tomatoes.

FLOWER GARDEN

Sow Seeds of—

Amaranthus, Antirrhinum, Aster, Balsam, Begonia (bedding), Browallia, Coreopsis, Carnation, Convolvulus, Chrysanthemum (Annual), Dianthus, Eschscholtzia, Gaillardia, Helianthus, Ipomea, Nasturtium, Phlox Drummondii, Rudbeckia, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabiosa, Sweet Pea, Zinnia.

In a Glass House or Glass Frame, Sow Seeds of—

Coleus, Gloxinia, Tuberous Begonias (Single and Double Flowering).

Plant—

A collection of Summer and Autumn flowering bulbous and tuberous rooted plants, such as Cannas, Flag Iris, Japanese Iris, Gladiolus, Tuberous Begonias (Single Flowering for bedding), Tuberose.

FARM

Sow Seeds of—

Buckwheat (end of the month), at the rate of 50 lbs. to the acre if sown broadcast, but 25 lbs. will suffice if drilled in.

Cattle Melon.—Sow a few seeds on low mounds about four yards apart. One to two lbs. of seed will be sufficient to sow an acre.

Field Carrot.—Sow in drills two feet six inches apart, at the rate of 3 lbs. to the acre.

Field Pumpkin (in the warmer districts).—Sow a few seeds on low mounds composed of rich soil, about five yards apart. One pound weight of seed will be sufficient to sow an acre. Two good varieties to grow are Anderson's Mammoth and Gramma.

Lupins.

Mangold or Mangel.—Sow seeds in drills four feet apart, at the rate of 5 lbs. per acre.

Sugar Beet.—Sow seed in drills 20 inches apart, at the rate of from 5 lbs. to the acre. Vilmorin's Improved is a good variety to grow. This root crop is an excellent feed for dairy cattle and pigs.

Maize, for grain.—Sow seed in drills three to four feet six inches apart, at the rate of from 15 lbs. to 16 lbs. to the acre.

Sunflower, for poultry feed. Sow in drills three to four feet apart, at the rate of 7 lbs. of seed to the acre.

For Auxiliary Green Feed for Stock, sow Amber Cane, Hungarian Millet, Sudan Grass, Japanese Millet, Maize, and Sorghums, Broad-leaved Lucerne if the season be favourable.

Plant—

Potatoes.

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ACTIVITIES FOR OCTOBER

VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD—Cultural Notes.—Every favourable opportunity should now be devoted to transplanting vigorous well-rooted seedlings from the seed beds to the positions where they are to grow, so that they will become well established before the hot weather sets in. Newly transplanted crops must not be allowed to suffer from the want of water, or their growth will become stunted and the produce of poor quality. Most growing crops will be benefited by having the ground about them mulched with well decomposed natural manure. This will also keep the ground cool and prevent a too rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil. French Beans and their allies give excellent results during the Summer and early Autumn when cultivated in narrow, shallow trenches, which afford facilities for the more efficient and economical watering of the plants. Crisp and succulent salad plants are always in great demand in summer, and they can be easily produced if the following method be adopted:—On well-prepared beds composed of light rich soil, made a little below the ordinary surface, sow the seeds thinly and evenly, leaving them only lightly covered with leaf mould or fine soil. The resulting plants can then be efficiently watered with a minimum of labour. Plant more Tomatoes, and attention should be given to those set out earlier in the season. Their leading growths should be tied to supports and the superfluous shoots removed. All seed beds should be frequently inspected, the weeds pulled out, and where the seedlings are growing too thickly the weaker ones should be liberally thinned out. When shoots on Grape Vines carry 8 or 10 small leaves, and at intervals afterwards, spray with Bordinette to prevent Downy Mildew, and Colloidal Sulphur to check Powdery Mildew. The two specifics can be mixed with safety.

FLOWER GARDEN—Cultural Notes.—A well-tended flower garden gives an infinite amount of pleasure to those who take an interest in beautiful flowering plants, but particularly in October; for then the numerous varieties of Roses—the Queen of Flowers—are seen in perfection and in great profusion. In addition to these, numerous annuals and perennials bloom profusely this month, making the garden a veritable paradise of flowers. The garden can be kept gay with flowers and beautifully-coloured foliage, like the varieties of Amaranthus, if an abundance of manure and plenty of water are available, and if the seedlings from the seed beds are systematically planted to take the place of those that cease to bloom. In the warmer districts Dahlia tubers may now be planted. They should be planted from four to five feet apart, according to the vigour of the variety. Recently planted shrubs should occasionally be watered in dry weather until they become well established in their new positions. All climbing plants that produce their flowers on the current season's growth should be attended to. The new shoots should be evenly trained, and, if necessary, tied to their supports, so that when in bloom they will show to the greatest advantage. If caterpillars are devouring or otherwise disfiguring the leaves of any plants, lose no time in spraying the foliage with a weak solution of arsenate of lead or other reputable insecticides.

FARM—Cultural Notes.—It is a good time to break up new land intended for cultivation. Ploughed land that is exposed to the full influence of the sun and atmosphere for a few weeks becomes ameliorated and in fine condition when brought to a good tilth for cropping.

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What to Sow and Plant during OCTOBER

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VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD

In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Beet, Dwarf and Tall French Beans, Butter Beans, Lima Beans, Carrot, Okra, Parsley, Peas, Sweet Corn, Spinach, White Turnip.

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Cabbage, Cape Gooseberry, Capsicum, Egg Plant, Celery, Leek, Tomato.

On Low Mounds Composed of Rich Soil, Sow Seeds of—

Cucumbers, Melons (Rock and Water), Pumpkin, Squash, Vegetable Marrow.

For Salad, Sow Seeds of—

Cress, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Radish.

FLOWER GARDEN

Sow Seeds of—

Amaranthus, Antirrhinum, Aster, Balsam, Coreopsis, Celosia (Feathery and Crested), Cliaanthus Dampieri, Collomia, Convolvulus, Cosmos, Dahlia, Dianthus, Eschscholtzia, Gaillardia, Gomphrena, Helianthus, Ipomea, Marigold (African and French), Mina Lobata, Maurandya, Nasturtium, Pelargonium, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Portulaca, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabiosa, Sweet Peas (in the colder districts), Sweet Sultan, Zinnia. Lawn Grasses.—Sow seeds of Couch; plant roots of Buffalo Grass.

In a Glass House or Glass Frame, Sow Seeds of—

Coleus, Gloxinia, Tuberous Begonia (both Single and Double Flowering varieties).

Dahlia and Chrysanthemum List published this month—Post Free.

FARM

Sow Seeds of—

Buckwheat.—50lbs. to acre broadcast, but 25 lbs. will suffice if drilled in.

Soy or Soja Bean, when cut in flower, is nutritious green feed for stock, and when properly cured makes excellent hay. The seed should be sown broadcast at the rate of 60 lbs. per acre. The Soy Bean is a valuable crop to grow for its seed (pulse). If cultivated for the beans the seed should be sown in drills two feet apart and 18 inches apart in the rows.

Cow Pea for green feed and green manure.

In the warmer districts sow seeds of Cow Pea between fruit trees, the resulting plants to be ploughed into the ground for green manure. Sow the seed at the rate of about 60 lbs. to the acre, or 15lbs. if in drills.

Peanuts.—Sow in drills three feet apart, at the rate of 40 lbs. of seed to the acre.

Cattle Melon.—On low mounds, composed of rich soil, three or four yards apart, sow a few seeds. One pound weight of seed will sow an acre.

Cattle Pumpkin seed should be sown in a similar way. Anderson's Mammoth is an excellent variety to grow.

Sunflower, for poultry feed.—10 lbs. of seed will sow an acre if drilled in.

Amber Cane, Japanese Millet, Hungarian Millet, Sudan Grass, Maize, Planters' Friend, Pearl Millet, Sorghums.

Couch Grass, for permanent pasture, at the rate of 10 lbs. of seed per acre.

Rhodes Grass.

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ACTIVITIES FOR NOVEMBER

VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD—Cultural Notes.—The weather conditions this month are usually variable, and sometimes rapid changes in temperature are experienced. Heat and dryness usually prevail. All growing vegetables must have liberal supplies of water given them if good results are desired. Recently-planted ones will be greatly benefited by receiving a good mulch of well-decayed vegetable matter or decomposed refuse from the cowyard. The surface soil between the rows of all young crops should occasionally be hoed when the conditions are favourable. This will keep not only the weeds in subjection, but the ground in good condition to receive the full benefit of any rain that may fall. Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes and Vegetable Marrows should receive attention. All the superfluous and weakly growths should be removed, the others regulated, and the leaders of the too exuberant ones picked out. Fix leafless boughs near the tall-growing Beans to support their climbing stems, and twiggy sticks to Culinary Peas requiring support. Plant Sweet Potato cuttings 18 inches apart on low ridges, two feet apart, prepared for their reception. This crop gives the best results when grown on deep, rich, sandy loam. If Rhubarb and Seakale develop flowering stems remove them as soon as they appear.

The new shoots of Grape Vines that are trained on trellises should be loosely tied to their supports, to prevent injury from wind. As soon as each bearing shoot has developed two or three leaves beyond the future bunch the top should be pinched off and the lateral growths kept well shortened. Continue spraying to prevent mildews (as shown for last month).

FLOWER GARDEN—Cultural Notes.—In order to maintain a profusion of bloom in the borders, the transplanting of vigorous, well-rooted seedlings from the seed beds to the positions where they are to flower should be continued on all favourable opportunities. Water should be used on a liberal scale to all growing plants, and the recently-planted seedlings will be greatly benefited if they are well mulched with decayed vegetable matter or similar material. This will not only protect their roots from the sun, but prevent a too rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil. In the warmer districts Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses will have produced their first flush of flowers for the season, and should receive attention. The long growths that have ceased to bloom should be well shortened, to induce lateral shoots which will produce flowers in due time. Climbing Roses, such as Reine Marie Henriette, should have their lateral growths cut back to three or four buds (eyes), which will result in new shoots and a crop of fine blooms later on. When this has been done give the roses a good top-dressing of well-decayed, rich manure. Plant a general collection of Chrysanthemums and Bouvardias, also more Dahlias for succession. Ornamental hedges that have not been attended to since the Winter trimming will now require clipping. This does not, of course, apply to floral hedges, which should not be trimmed until the flowering period is over.

FARM—Cultural Notes.—In the early districts hay crops will be ready for cutting, and the sheaves should not be allowed to lie too long in the paddocks before being put into stooks. Such hay crops as Rye Grass and Clover should be cut as soon as they are in flower, and be well cured in the field before being finally stacked. Continue to use the horse-hoe between all drilled-in young crops.

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What to Sow and Plant during NOVEMBER

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VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD

In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Beet, Dwarf French Beans, Butter Beans, Lima Beans, Runner Beans, Carrot, Parsnip, Sweet Corn, White Turnip. Liberal sowings of Culinary Peas in colder districts.

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Celery, Capsicum, Cape Gooseberry, Tomato.

On Low Mounds Composed of Rich Soil, Sow Seeds of—

Cucumber, Melons (Rock and Water), Pumpkin, Squash and Vegetable Marrow.

For Salad, Sow Seeds of—

Cress, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Radish.

Plant—

Tomatoes.

FLOWER GARDEN

Sow Seeds of—

Antirrhinum, Aster, Amaranthus, Balsam, Coreopsis, Celosia (Feathery and Crested), Cosmos, Gomphrena (Globe Amaranth), Helianthus (Sunflower), Marigold (African and French), Mesembryanthemum, Portulaca, Phlox Drummondii, Primula Malacoides, Scabiosa, Salpiglossis, Sweet William, Sweet Sultan, Verbena, Zinnia.

Plant—

Dahlias and Chrysanthemums. Lawn Grasses—Sow Seeds of Couch and plant Roots of Buffalo Grass.

FARM

Sow Seeds of—

Buckwheat.—If sown broadcast, 50 lbs. will be required to the acre, but if drilled in, 25 lbs. will suffice.

Cow Pea, for green feed for stock, and for green manuring.

Pie Melon.—Cultivate and sow under similar conditions to Field Pumpkin.

Field Pumpkin.—Sow these seeds on low mounds, which should be about five yards apart. One pound of seed will be sufficient to sow an acre.

Rhodes Grass.

Soy or Soja Beans, for green feed for stock. Sow the seed broadcast at the rate of about 60 lbs. to the acre.

Sunflower, for poultry feed.—Sow in drills three or four feet apart, at the rate of 10 lbs. to the acre.

Maize, for grain.—Sow seed in drills from 3 feet to 4 feet 6 inches apart, at the rate of from 15 to 16 lbs. to the acre. Some good varieties to grow are Early Yellow Dent, Large Red Hogan, Hickory King.

Crops as Auxiliary Feed for Stock—

Amber Cane.—A very early maturing Sorghum, and largely grown by dairymen. Sow at the rate of from 10 to 15 lbs. of seed to the acre.

Hungarian Millet.—An excellent forage plant. Should be sown in drills at the rate of 10 lbs. of seed to the acre.

Japanese Millet.—A rapid-growing, drought-enduring plant of excellent quality. Sow seed under similar conditions to the former.

Maize, for green feed.—If sown in drills one-quarter of a bushel of seed will suffice to the acre, but if sown broadcast, one bushel per acre.

Saccaline and Early Orange Sorghum.—Wonderfully productive Sorghums and held in much esteem by stockowners. Sow from 10 to 15 lbs. of seed to the acre in drills.

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ACTIVITIES FOR DECEMBER

VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD—Cultural Notes.—Heat and dryness, and occasionally hot, north-westerly winds, are the prevailing weather conditions this month. Water, therefore, must be liberally applied to all growing crops in order to ensure vegetables of a high-class quality, and mulching recently set out plants must not be neglected. Many of the early summer crops have been gathered, and the ground they occupied should be heavily manured, deeply worked, and brought to a good tilth so as to be in first-class condition when it is required for re-cropping. The hand hoe should be frequently used between all young crops growing in rows; for keeping the surface soil well pulverised; it conserves the moisture in the ground, in addition to preventing the growth of weeds. In light, rich soil plant seedlings of Cape Gooseberry in rows three feet apart, and the same distance apart in the rows. Capsicums thrive in similar soil, and should be planted in rows from 2 to 3 feet apart and the same distance apart in the rows. Gather culinary herbs when in flower, tie them in small bundles, and hang them in a shed to dry. When the tops of the onion crop turn yellow it is a sign that the bulbs are mature, and they should be pulled, cleaned and stored for future use. When potato haulms wither lift the tubers, clean them of all extraneous matter, and store them.

As soon as the fruit is gathered from worn-out strawberry beds destroy the plants. Cut off all runners from healthy strawberry plants, excepting those wanted for forming new beds. Summer pruning: All fruit trees requiring that attention should be proceeded with. Should insect pests become troublesome use reliable remedies to keep them in subjection.

FLOWER GARDEN—Cultural Notes.—Recently planted and transplanted trees and shrubs should occasionally be inspected, and if any are suffering from the want of moisture give them a good soaking with water at the roots, and then topdress the ground about them with decomposed vegetable matter. As the early summer flowering annuals cease to bloom, and begin to look unsightly in the beds and borders, pull them up, and remove them to the rubbish heap to form vegetable mould. The vacant spaces can be filled up (after well decomposed natural manure has been dug in) with seedlings from the seed beds. More Dahlias may be planted for succession, and those that are flowering freely should be given an occasional watering of weak liquid manure at the roots. The principal stems of Chrysanthemums should be tied to neat stakes to keep them upright. If caterpillars become troublesome, syringe the foliage with a weak solution of arsenate of lead. Cannas must be watered on a liberal scale to keep them producing their large, handsome spikes of singularly showy flowers. Lawns also must be periodically watered, rolled and mown to ensure a beautiful green sward.

FARM—Cultural Notes.—In the earlier districts the harvesting of Barley, Oats and Wheat will begin this month, and should be vigorously proceeded with as the different crops ripen.

Anderson & Co. Ltd. **SEED MERCHANTS**
Warehouse: 188 Kent St., SYDNEY
RETAIL - - - 399-401 GEORGE STREET and 109 PITT STREET, SYDNEY

What to Sow and Plant during DECEMBER

This list is compiled for Coastal Areas of N.S.W. Due allowance must be made where extremes of climate are experienced.

VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD

In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Beet, Dwarf French Beans, Butter Beans, Lima Beans, Tall Runner Beans, Carrot, Parsnip, Spinach, Sweet Corn, Swede Turnip, White Turnip, Culinary Peas (in the colder districts).

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cape Gooseberry, Capsicum, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Celery, Kale or Borecole, Kohl Rabi, Tomato.

On Low Mounds Composed of Rich Soil, Sow Seeds of—

Cucumber, Melons (Rock and Water), Squash, Vegetable Marrow.

For Salad, Sow Seeds of—

Cress, Lettuce Mustard, Onion, Radish.

Plant—

Eschalot.

In the warmer districts sow seeds of the Cow Pea or Catiang Bean, and in the cooler parts Mustard, broadcast, between fruit trees, the resulting plants to be ploughed into the ground for green manure. This applies particularly to land deficient in humus (decayed vegetable matter).

FLOWER GARDEN

Sow Seeds of—

Amaranthus, Asters, Balsam, Celosia (Feathery and Crested), Cineraria, Coreopsis, Gomphrena, Helianthus, Marigold (African and French), Stock, Early Flowering Sweet Peas (especially Allan's Spencer varieties), Pansy, Portulaca, Phlox Drummondii, Primula Malacoides, Wallflower, Zinnia.

Lawn Grasses.—Sow seeds of Couch, and plant roots of Buffalo Grass.

In a Glass House or Glass Frame, Sow Seeds of—

Calceolaria, Cyclamen, Cineraria, Primula.

Plant—

Gladiolus for Autumn Flowering.

THE FARM

Sow Seeds of—

Maize, for grain.—On rich land that has been brought to a good tilth the seed should be sown in drills from 3 feet to 4 feet 6 inches apart, at the rate of from 15 to 16 lbs. to the acre.

Anderson's Imperial Purple Top Swede is one of the best root crops to grow. Sow in drills, 4 feet apart, 2 to 3 lbs. per acre. Thin out to 18 inches apart in the rows.

Rhodes Grass.

Auxiliary Forage Crops for Stock—

Amber Cane.—An early maturing Sorghum. The seed is best sown in drills about 3 feet apart at the rate of from 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre.

Hungarian Millet.—An excellent forage plant. Sow the seed in drills at the rate of 10 lbs. to the acre.

Japanese Millet.—A very fine drought-resisting forage plant. Cultivate in a similar way to the one above referred to.

Sudan Grass.—A splendid hay-producer; 10 lbs. per acre.

Maize.—Broadcast, 1 bushel of seed per acre; drilled, $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel.

Saccaline and **Early Orange Sorghum.**—Wonderfully productive Sorghums and great favourites.

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ANDERSON'S STU

(ALL OUT)

SEEDLINGS TO PLANT IN

SPRING

Ready August, September, October.

	Doz.	Per 100
ALTERNANTHERA , red and green foliage plant for borders and carpet bedding ..	8d.	5/-
ANTIRRHINUM , either Tall or Intermediate types, and can be supplied in separate colours or mixture ..	8d.	5/-
ASTERS , Giant Crego , mixed ..	8d.	5/-
ASTERS , Wilt-Resistant Crego , mixed and separate colours ..	1/-	7/-
BEGONIAS , bedding type, Broad-cast , vivid carmine scarlet; Glory of Erfurt , bright carmine ..	1/-	7/-
CALLIOPSIS DRUMMONDII , yellow annual ..	8d.	5/-
COLEUS , handsome foliage, extra choice ..	1/6	10/6
CLARKIA , mixed ..	8d.	5/-
DELPHINIUM , tall hybrids, long spikes of assorted shades of blue ..	1/-	7/-
DELPHINIUM , Blue Butterfly dwarf type ..	8d.	5/-
DELPHINIUM , Belladonna (light blue), Bellamosa (dark blue). Excellent for cutting ..	1/-	7/-
DIANTHUS , single and double, mixed colours ..	8d.	5/-
GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA , very hardy perennial ..	8d.	5/-
GERBERA , assorted seedlings ..	3/6	—
GODETIA , mixed ..	8d.	5/-
JACOBÆA ELEGANS ..	8d.	5/-
LOBELIA ..	8d.	5/-
MARIGOLD , African " Guinea Gold ," rich orange yellow ..	8d.	5/-
MARIGOLD , African, Lemon Ball , Orange Ball , and other varieties ..	8d.	5/-
MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not), Blue ..	8d.	5/-
PENTSTEMON , choice mixed ..	1/-	7/-
PETUNIA , Violacea , bedding type, rich deep violet ..	8d.	5/-
PETUNIA , Rose of Heaven (bedding), brilliant rose ..	8d.	5/-
PETUNIA , Rosy Morn , bedding type, bright rose pink with white throat ..	8d.	5/-
PETUNIA , Silvery Lilac (bedding) ..	8d.	5/-
PETUNIA , Austral Giant Fringed ..	2/-	15/-
PHLOX DRUMMONDII , bright colours in mixture ..	8d.	5/-
PORTULACA , mixed colours ..	8d.	5/-
SALPIGLOSSIS , bright, showy annual ..	8d.	5/-
SALVIA (Bonfire), Scarlet ..	1/-	7/-
SALVIA , Blue, for massed effects ..	1/-	7/-
SCABIOUS , mixed colours, and also Azure Fairy (mauve) ..	8d.	5/-
THALICTRUM (Lavender Shower Flower) ..	2/-	15/-
TORENIA FOURNIERI , dainty purple bedding and border plant ..	1/-	7/-
VERBENA , choicest mixed seedlings ..	8d.	5/-
VISCARIA , mixed colours; bright, hardy ..	8d.	5/-
ZINNIAS , Giant Double , mixed ..	8d.	5/-
ZINNIAS , Dahlia Flowered , mixed ..	8d.	5/-

SUMMER

Ready—November, December, January.

	Doz.	Per 100
ALTERNANTHERA , red and green foliage plant for borders and carpet bedding ..	8d.	5/-
AMARANTHUS , showy foliage plants ..	8d.	5/-
ANTIRRHINUM , either Tall or Intermediate types can be supplied in separate colours or mixture ..	8d.	5/-
ASTERS , Wilt-Resistant Crego , mixed and separate colours ..	1/-	7/-
ASTERS , Los Angeles , super pink ..	1/-	7/-
ASTERS , El Monte , super crimson ..	1/-	7/-
ASTERS , American Beauty , mixed ..	1/-	7/-
ASTERS , Giant Crego , mixed ..	8d.	5/-
BEGONIAS , bedding type, Broad-cast , vivid carmine scarlet; Glory of Erfurt , bright carmine ..	1/-	7/-
CARNATION , Chabaud's Giants , a splendid mixture for cutting ..	1/-	7/-
CARNATION , Marguerite , choice mixed ..	8d.	5/-
COLEUS , handsome foliage, extra choice ..	1/6	10/6
DIANTHUS , Single and Double, mixed colours ..	8d.	5/-
DAHLIAS , Cactus , Paeony , Col-larette and Decorative ..	1/-	7/-
GERBERAS , assorted seedlings ..	3/6	—
KOCHIA , Summer Cypress ..	8d.	5/-
MINA LOBATA , red and yellow creeper ..	1/6	10/6
MARIGOLD , African, " Guinea Gold ," rich orange yellow ..	8d.	5/-
MARIGOLD , African, Lemon Ball and Orange Ball and other varieties ..	8d.	5/-
PETUNIAS , Violacea , bedding type; rich, deep violet ..	8d.	5/-
PETUNIAS , Rose of Heaven (bedding), brilliant rose ..	8d.	5/-
PETUNIAS , Rosy Morn , bedding type, bright rosy pink with white throat ..	8d.	5/-
PETUNIAS , Silvery Lilac (bedding) ..	8d.	5/-
PETUNIAS , Austral Giant Fringed ..	2/-	15/-
PHLOX DRUMMONDII , bright colours in mixture ..	8d.	5/-
SALPIGLOSSIS , bright, showy annual ..	8d.	5/-
SALVIA (Bonfire), Scarlet ..	1/-	7/-
SALVIA , Blue, for massed effects ..	1/-	7/-
VERBENA , choicest mixed seedlings ..	8d.	5/-
VISCARIA , mixed colours; bright, hardy ..	8d.	5/-
ZINNIAS , Giant Double , mixed ..	8d.	5/-
ZINNIAS , Dahlia Flowered , mixed ..	8d.	5/-

RDY SEEDLINGS

DOOR GROWN)

SEEDLINGS TO PLANT IN

AUTUMN

Ready—February, March, April.

	Doz.	Per 100
ANEMONE, mixed	1/-	7/-
ANTIRRHINUM, either Tall or Intermediate types can be supplied in separate colours or mixture	8d.	5/-
AQUILEGIA (Long-spurred Columbine), dainty hardy perennials	1/-	7/-
CALENDULA (English Marigold), Campfire, Golden Delight, Lemon Queen, Art Shades, etc.	8d.	5/-
CALLIOPSIS DRUMMONDII, yellow annual	8d.	5/-
CANTERBURY BELLS, bright colours, very hardy	8d.	5/-
CARNATION, Chabaud's Giants, a splendid mixture for cutting	1/-	7/-
CARNATION, Marguerite, choice mixed	8d.	5/-
CINERARIA, Exhibition strain	1/6	10/6
CLARKIA, mixed	8d.	5/-
CORNFLOWER, blue or mixed	8d.	5/-
DAISY (English), Double; pretty for edging or massing	8d.	5/-
DELPHINIUM, tall hybrids, long spikes of assorted shades of blue	1/-	7/-
DELPHINIUM, Blue Butterfly dwarf type	8d.	5/-
DELPHINIUM, Belladonna (light blue), Bellamosa (dark blue). Excellent for cutting	1/-	7/-
DIANTHUS, single and double, mixed colours	8d.	5/-
FOXGLOVE	8d.	5/-
GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA, very hardy perennial	8d.	5/-
GODETIA, mixed	8d.	5/-
HOLLYHOCK, choice mixed	1/-	7/-
LARKSPUR, royal blue, and carnine	8d.	5/-
LARKSPUR, mixed	8d.	5/-
LEPTOSYNE, yellow; good for cutting	8d.	5/-
LOBELIA, pretty blue flower for borders	8d.	5/-
LUPIN, mixed bright colours	8d.	5/-
LUPIN, Pink Pearl; also Blue (separately)	8d.	5/-
NEMESIA, Strumosa, mixed	8d.	5/-
NEMESIA, Compacta Blue Gem	8d.	5/-
PANSIES, Bath's Empress	2/-	15/-
PANSIES, Special Exhibition	2/-	15/-
PANSIES, Roggli's Giants, mixed	1/-	7/-
PANSIES, mixed	8d.	5/-
PENTSTEMON, choice mixed	1/-	7/-
POLYANTHUS, mixed colours	2/-	15/-
POPPY, ICELAND, Sunbeam Improved	8d.	5/-
POPPY, ICELAND, Noonday	8d.	5/-
POPPY, ICELAND, Sunray	1/-	7/-
PRIMULA, Giant Rose	8d.	5/-
PRIMULA, True Rose	1/-	7/-
PRIMULA, Malacoides (lavender pink)	8d.	5/-
RANUNCULUS	1/-	7/-
STOCKS, Imperial mixed (or separate shades)	1/-	7/-
STOCKS, "Nice," best mixed	8d.	5/-
STOCKS, "Nice," separate colour	1/-	7/-
SCABIOUS, Azure Fairy, mauve	8d.	5/-
SCABIOUS, mixed colours	8d.	5/-
SWEET PEAS, Spencer, mixed	8d.	5/-
VIOLAS, in separate colours or mixed	8d.	5/-

WINTER

Ready—May, June, July.

	Doz.	Per 100
ANTIRRHINUM, either Tall or Intermediate types can be supplied in separate colours or mixture	8d.	5/-
CALENDULA (English Marigold), Campfire, Golden Delight, Lemon Queen, Art Shades, etc.	8d.	5/-
CARNATION, Chabaud's Giants, a splendid mixture for cutting	1/-	7/-
CARNATION, Marguerite, choice mixed	8d.	5/-
CORNFLOWER, blue or mixed	8d.	5/-
CLARKIA, mixed	8d.	5/-
DIANTHUS, single and double, mixed colours	8d.	5/-
GODETIA, mixed	8d.	5/-
LARKSPUR, royal blue, and carnine	8d.	5/-
LUPIN, mixed; bright colours	8d.	5/-
LUPIN, Pink Pearl; also Blue (separately)	8d.	5/-
MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not), blue	8d.	5/-
NEMESIA, Strumosa, mixed bright colours	8d.	5/-
NEMESIA, Compacta, Blue Gem	8d.	5/-
PANSIES, Bath's Empress	2/-	15/-
PANSIES, Roggli's Giants	1/-	7/-
PANSIES, Special Exhibition	2/-	15/-
PANSIES, mixed	8d.	5/-
PRIMULA, Malacoides (lavender pink)	8d.	5/-
PRIMULA, True Rose	1/-	7/-
PRIMULA, Giant Rose	8d.	5/-
VIOLAS, separate colours or mixed	8d.	5/-
WALLFLOWER, early flowering	8d.	5/-



IMPORTANT NOTICE

For the average climate all the above seedlings will be found suitable for planting during the periods stated, but in the case of extreme climatic conditions allowance must be made for the effect of frost and cold weather on the more tender plants. Seedlings or other nursery stock cannot be despatched on the same day as the order is received. We must have at least a day's notice. As far as possible we try to avoid despatching seedlings on Fridays and Saturdays owing to the liability of parcels lying in the post office over the week-end. We do not recommend sending seedlings interstate.

SPECIAL RATES FOR COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

Any 6 packets priced at 6d. for 2/6
 Any 6 packets priced at 1/- for 5/-
 Any 12 packets priced at 6d. for 5/-
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If in doubt as to the varieties best suited to your district, we will be pleased to select suitable kinds.

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THE PERFECT PLANT FOOD.

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Stale and stagnant plants are galvanised into strong, vigorous growth with that glossy green sheen which denotes perfect health and vigor!

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Success with plants depends on how you feed them. They need and demand three main plant foods—Nitrogen, Phosphates and Potash. When these three vital necessities are present in the soil in right proportions, the plants grow quickly and strongly, maintaining a bright, healthy, glossy green colour that is most pleasing. That is why Fertabs produce such marvellous growth and satisfying results. They feed and stimulate sluggish plants into handsome healthy specimens.

A WORD ON ANALYSIS.

The value of a Fertiliser is determined by its analysis. Compare the analysis of FERTABS with that of spurious imitations. When purchasing Tablet Fertilisers always insist on seeing the analysis, and make sure that the Phosphates are "SOLUBLE IN WATER."

The analysis of "FERTABS" is:—

NITROGEN	13 per cent.
PHOSPHATES	34 " "
POTASH	11 " "
SOLUBLE PHOSPHORIC ACID	16 " "

All water-soluble and immediately available.

HOW TO USE FERTABS.

For a Plant in a 4 or 5 inch pot, 1 Pill per Month.

For a Plant in a 6 or 7 inch pot, 2 Pills per Month.

And increase the amount in proportion to the age and size of the plants.

USE FERTABS TO-DAY!

THE ONLY PERFECT TONIC PLANT FOOD.

PRICES:

Trial Carton (60 "Pills")	for 1/-	} All Post Free.
Box of 150	for 2/-	
6 Boxes	for 11/6	
12 Boxes	for 22/6	

BEWARE of Imitations with similar names but weak ingredients. DEMAND FERTABS! Our firm guarantees results if simple instructions are observed.

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Perennial Rye Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Cocksfoot Grass, Prairie Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Fescues and English Grasses, Paspalum Dilatatum, Paspalum Compressum, Rhodes Grass, Phalaris Tuberosa, White Dutch Clover, Perennial Red Clover, Trefoil or Yellow Clover, Strawberry Clover, Berseem or Egyptian Clover, Subterranean Clover, Sudan Grass, Native Trefoil, Sorghums.

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